The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

From the Atlantic Monthly for November.

SOMETHING LEFT UNDONE.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Labor with what zeal we will,
Something still remains undone;
Something uncompleted still,
Waits the rising of the sun.

By the bedside, on the stair,
At the threshold, near the gates,
With its menace or its prayer,
Like a mendicant it waits.

Waits, and will not go away—
Waits, and will not be gainsaid.
By the cares of yesterday
Each to-day is heavier made,

Till at length it is, or seems,
Greater than our strength can bear—
As the burden of our dreams,
Pressing on us everywhere!

And we stand from day to day
Like the dwarfs of times gone by,
Who, as Northern legends say,
On their shoulders held the sky.

From the Atlantic Monthly for November.

THE BROTHERS.

BY LOUISA M. ALCOTT.

Doctor Franck came in as I sat sewing up the rents in an old shirt, that Tom might go tidily to his grave. New shirts were needed for the living, and there was no wife or mother to "dress him handsome when he went to meet the Lord," as one woman said, describing the fine funeral she had pinched herself to give her son.

"Miss Dane, I'm in a quandary," began the Doctor, with that expression of countenance which says as plainly as words, "I want to ask a favor, but I wish you'd save me the trouble."

"Can I help you out of it?"

"Faith! I don't like to propose it, but you certainly can, if you please."

"Then give it a name, I beg."

"You see a Reb has just been brought in crazy with typhoid; a bad case every way; a drunken, rascally little captain somebody took the trouble to capture, but whom nobody wants to take the trouble to cure. The wards are full, the ladies worked to death, and willing to be for our own boys, but rather slow to risk their lives for a Reb. Now you've had the fever, you like queer patients, your mate will see to your ward for a while, and I will find you a good attendant. The fellow won't last long, I fancy; but he can't die without some sort of care, you know. I've put him in the fourth story of the west wing, away from the rest. It is airy, quiet and comfortable there. I'm on that ward, and will do my best for you in every way. Now, then, will you go?"

"Of course I will, out of perversity, if not common charity; for some of these people think that because I'm an abolitionist I am also a heathen, and I should rather like to show them that, though I cannot quite love my enemies, I am willing to take care of them."

"Very good; I thought you'd go; and speaking of abolition reminds me that you can have a contraband for servant, if you like. It is that fine mulatto fellow who was found burying his rebel master after the fight, and, being badly cut over the head, our boys brought him along. Will you have him?"

"By all means—for I'll stand to my guns on that point, as on the other; these black boys are far more faithful and handy than some of the white scamps given me to serve, instead of being served by. But is this man well enough?"

"Yes, for that sort of work, and I think you'll like him. He must have been a handsome fellow before he got his face slashed; not much darker than mysel; his master's son, I dare say, and the white blood makes him rather high and haughty about some things. He was in a bad way when he came in, but vowed he'd die in the street rather than turn in with the black fellows below; so I put him up in the west wing, to be out of the way, and he's seen to the captain all the morning. When can you go up?"

"As soon as Tom is laid out, Skinner moved, Haywood washed, Marble dressed, Charley rubbed, Downs taken up, Upham laid down, and the whole forty fed."

We both laughed, though the Doctor was on his way to the dead-house and I held a shroud on my lap. But in a hospital one learns that cheerfulness is one's salvation; for, in an atmosphere of suffering and death, heaviness of heart would soon paralyze usefulness of hand, if the blessed gift of smiles had been denied us.

In an hour I took possession of my new charge, finding a dissipated-looking boy of nineteen or twenty raving in the solitary little room, with no one near him but the contraband in the room adjoining. Feeling decidedly more interest in the black man than in the white, yet remembering the Doctor's hint of his being "high and haughty," I glanced furtively at him as I scattered chloride of lime about the room to purify the air, and settled matters to suit myself. I had seen many contrabands, but never one so attractive as this. All colored men are called "boys," even if their heads are white; this boy was five-and-twenty at least, strong-limbed and manly, and had the look of one who never had been cowed by abuse or worn with oppressive labor. He sat on his bed doing nothing; no book, no pipe, no pen or paper anywhere appeared, yet anything less indolent or listless than his attitude and expression I never saw. Erect he sat, with a hand on either knee, and eyes fixed on the bare wall opposite, so rapt in some absorbing thought as to be unconscious of my presence, though the door stood wide open and my movements were by no means noiseless. His face was half averted, but I instantly approved the Doctor's taste, for the profile which I saw possessed all the attributes of comeliness belonging to his mixed race. He was more quadroon than mulatto, with Saxon features, Spanish complexion darkened with exposure, color in lips and cheek, waving hair, and an eye full of the passionate melancholy which in such men always seems to utter a mute protest against the broken law that doomed them at their birth. What could he be thinking of? The sick boy cursed and raved, I rustled to and fro, steps passed the door, bells rang, and the steady rumble of army wagons came up from the street, still he never stirred. I had seen colored people in what they call "the black sulks," when, for days, they neither smiled nor spoke, and scarcely ate. But this was something more than that; for the man was not dully brooding over some small grievance; he seemed to see an all-absorbing fact or fancy recorded on the wall, which was a blank to me. I wondered if it were some deep wrong or sorrow, kept alive by memory and impotent regret; if he mourned for the dead master to whom he had been faithful to the end; or if the liberty now his were robbed of half its sweetness by the knowledge that some one near and dear to him still languished in the hell from which he had escaped. My heart quite warmed to him at that idea; I wanted to know and comfort him; and following the impulse of the moment, I went in and touched him on the shoulder.

In an instant the man vanished and the slave appeared. Freedom was too new a boon to have wrought its blessed changes yet, and as he started up, with his hand at his temple and an obsequious "Yes, Ma'am," any romance that had gathered round him fled away, leaving the saddest of all sad facts in living guise before me. Not only did the manhood seem to die out of him, but the comeliness that first attracted me; for, as he turned, I saw the ghastly wound that had laid open cheek and forehead. Being partly healed, it was no longer bandaged, but held together with strips of that transparent plaster which I never see without a shiver and swift recollections of the scenes with which it is associated in my mind. Part of his black hair had been shorn away, and one eye was nearly closed; pain so distorted, and the cruel sabre-cut so marred that portion of his face, that, when I saw it, I felt as if a fine medal had been suddenly reversed, showing me a far more striking type of human suffering and wrong than Michael Angelo's bronze prisoner. By one of those inexplicable processes that often teach us how little we understand ourselves, my purpose was suddenly changed, and though I went in to offer comfort as a friend, I merely gave an order as a mistress.

"Will you open these windows? this man needs more air."

He obeyed at once, and, as he slowly urged up the unruly sash, the handsome profile was again turned toward me, and again I was possessed by my first impression so strongly that I involuntary said,—

"Thank you, Sir."

Perhaps it was fancy, but I thought that in the look of mingled surprise and something like reproach which he gave me there was also a trace of grateful pleasure. But he said, in that tone of spiritless humility these poor souls learn so soon,—

"I a'n't a white man, Ma'am, I'm a contraband."

"Yes, I know it; but a contraband is a free man, and I heartily congratulate you."

He liked that: his face shone, he squared his shoulders, lifted his head, and looked me full in the face with a brisk—

"Thank ye, Ma'am; anything more to do for yer?"

"Doctor Franck thought you would help me with this man, as there are many patients and few nurses or attendants. Have you had the fever?"

"No, Ma'am."

"They should have thought of that when they put him here; wounds and fever should not be together. I'll try to get you moved."

He laughed a sudden laugh,—if he had been a white man, I should have called it scornful; as he was a few shades darker than myself, I suppose it must be called an insolent, or at least an unmannerly one.

"It don't matter, Ma'am. I'd rather be here with the fever than down with those niggers; and there a'n't no other place for me."

Poor fellow! that was true. No ward in all the hospital would take him in to lie side by side with the most miserable white wreck there. Like the bat in Æsop's fable, he belonged to neither race; and the pride of one, the helplessness of the other, kept him hovering alone in the twilight a great sin has brought to overshadow the whole land.

"You shall stay, then; for I would far rather have you than my lazy Jack. But are you well and strong enough?"

"I guess I'll do, Ma'am."

He spoke with a passive sort of acquiescence,—as if it did not much matter, if he were not able, and no one would particularly rejoice, if he were.

"Yes, I think you will. By what name shall I call you?"

"Bob, Ma'am."

Every woman has her pet whim; one of mine was to teach the men self-respect by treating them respectfully. Tom, Dick, and Harry would pass, when lads rejoiced in those familiar abbreviations; but to address men often old enough to be my father in that style did not suit my old-fashioned ideas of propriety. This "Bob" would never do; I should have found it as easy to call the chaplain "Gus" as my tragical-looking contraband by a title so strongly associated with the tail of a kite.

"What is your other name?" I asked. "I like to call my attendants by their last names rather than by their first."

"I've got no other, Ma'am; we have our masters' names, or do without. Mine's dead, and I won't have anything of his about me."

"Well, I'll call you Robert, then, and you may fill this pitcher for me, if you will be so kind."

He went; but, through all the tame obedience years of servitude had taught him, I could see that the proud spirit his father gave him was not yet subdued, for the look and gesture with which he repudiated his master's name were a more effective declaration of independence than any Fourth-of-July orator could have prepared

We spent a curious week together. Robert seldom left his room, except upon my errands; and I was a prisoner all day, often all night, by the bedside of the Rebel. The fever burned itself rapidly away, for there seemed little vitality to feed it in the feeble frame of this old young man, whose life had been none of the most righteous, judging from the revelations made by his unconscious lips; since more than once Robert authoritatively silenced him, when my gentler hushings were of no avail, and blasphemous wanderings of ribald campsongs made my cheeks burn and Robert's face assume an aspect of disgust. The captain was a gentleman in the world's eye, but the contraband was the gentleman in mine; I was a fanatic, and that accounts for such depravity of taste, I hope. I never asked Robert of himself, feeling that somewhere there was a spot still too sore to bear the lightest touch, but, from his language, manner, and intelligence, I inferred that his color had produced for him the few advantages within the reach of a quick-witted, kindly treated slave. Silent, grave, and thoughtful, but most serviceable, was my contraband; glad of the books I brought him, faithful in the performance of the duties I assigned to him, grateful for the friendliness I could not but feel and show toward him. Often I longed to ask what purpose was so visibly altering his aspect with such daily deepening gloom. But I never dared, and no one else had either time or desire to pry into the past of this specimen of one branch of the chivalrous "F. F. V's."

(To be continued.)

DECADENCE OF JAMAICA.—Jamaica papers notice the return of the general agent sent to India to procure laborers, his efforts having been discontinued in consequence of there being no demand for their employment. Altogether, the commercial prospects of Jamaica are very discouraging. The Falmouth *Post* says:

"We have carefully watched the progress of events in this colony for a period of thirty years, and we now believe that its prospects are more gloomy than they have ever been. Every interest has a downward tendency, and it is evident that unless there be a special interposition of a merciful Providence all that there now is of wealth, intelligence, and social and moral position will be numbered among the things that were."

The *Colonial Standard* also remarks, in a very despondent tone, as follows:

"The advertisements offering properties for sale or lease on easy terms—the dismantling of estates—the stock incident to their working, amounting to many head, no longer wanted, but advertised to be disposed of by public competition—these are certainly not indications of prosperity. Sugar and rum, the grand staples of this island, upon which all other interests mainly depend, seem doomed."

The *Journal of Commerce* says, perhaps it is only a coincidence—for on this point authorities are not agreed—but the decline of Jamaica dates from the time that compulsory labor in that island was abandoned. In the year 1857 there were substantial signs of a revival of industrial interests, so that planters invoked the aid of Government in obtaining supplies of labor from external sources. All kinds of produce rewarded the agriculturist with liberal returns; but in the year 1859 there commenced another decline in prices, and on the breaking out of the American war, a blow was struck which is attended with the prostration of all departments of industrial enterprise. In every provincial town, and in the rural villages, the "wail of poverty and distress is general." With non-paying crops of sugar, rum and pimento, there is a diminished cultivation and a proportional decline in exports, exciting apprehensions lest eventually commerce should become extinct.

Nor are these evidences of decline restricted to a single point. "Every day," says the Barbadoes *Globe*, "furnishes some fresh proof of the agricultural decay which pervades the length and breadth of the island." Labor is abundant, but without employment; so that hundreds are emigrating to St. Vincent and other islands, and their departure is considered a relief. This is a great change since the period immediately preceding the war in this country, when all the West India islands seemed to be in the hey-day of prosperity, and to need only immigrants and apprentices in sufficient number to furnish unlimited contributions of the great staples of agriculture.

"SOLDIER, ARE YOU HUNGRY?"—About eighteen months ago a regiment passed through this city en route to Washington, and having occasion to halt for awhile in one of the streets of our city, one of the soldiers was approached by a little fellow, who inquired of him, "soldier, are you hungry?" The soldier replying in the affirmative, the little fellow invited him to his house near by and set before him a bountiful repast. A few weeks since the regiment returned through Baltimore, en route home, their term of enlistment having expired, and the soldier, who, for meritorious service in the field, had risen to the rank of captain, not forgetful of the kindness of his little friend, sought him out and presented him with a handsome photographic album, containing photographs of all the most prominent Generals in the Union army. Inscribed upon the back of the album in beautiful gilt letters were the words "Soldier, are you hungry?" The little boy is the son of a Lutheran minister of this city.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

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GEORGE OGDEN. Secret'y.

ALLEN & NEEDLES, Philadelphia,

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For the sale of Crude and Refined

PETROLEUM, LARD, AND OTHER OILS.

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THE

ALADDIN LAMP STORE.

WILLIAM M. MURRAY,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS &c.,

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LUBRICATING & REFINED OILS,

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REYMER & BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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NUTS, CONFECTIONERY,

SUGARS, FIRE WORKS, &c.

Also, Manufacturers of all varieties of

Fine Cream Candies, Chocolate Creams,

GUM, JELLY AND LIQUORICE DROPS, JELLIES, SYRUPS, &c.

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PHILLIPS & BEST,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLINT GLASS WARE,

Of all desciptions, Pressed, Cut and Plain,

Corner of TRY and SECOND streets,

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FAHNESTOCK, ALBREE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Vials, Bottles and Window Glass

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C. IHMSEN & SONS,

Manufacturers of every variety of

Vials, Bottles and Window Glass,

Black Porter, Wine and Claret Bottles,

DEMIJOHNS & MINERAL WATER BOTTLES

Warehouses, No. 104 SECOND, and 133 and 135 FIRST Streets,

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MARK W. WATSON.....J. M'M. KING.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,

PROPRIETORS OF

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GLASS WORKS,

MANUFACTURE

Black Bottles,

VIALS, DEMIJOHNS,

Green Glassware and Window Glass,

14 and 16 Wood street,

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Particular attention paid to Private Moulds, and orders filled with promptness and dispatch.

oc26m

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE PROPRIETORS of the

GIRARD HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA,

Would respectfully call the attention of business men and the traveling community to the superior accommodations and comfort of their establishment.

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.

se21

"THE UNION" HOTEL,

ARCH STREET,

Between THIRD and FOURTH streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

T. S. WEBB & SONS.

THOS. S. WEBB,
FRANK R. WEBB,
JESSE H. WEBB. sel1:1y

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET.

M'KEESPORT, PA

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.

M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

THE BELLVIDERE HOUSE,

ED. EICHENLAUB,

PROPRIETOR.

NEAR SHARPSBURG. se19

RESTAURANTS.

ELI YOUNG'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Nos. 129 & 131 SMITHFIELD street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. sep7:1y

MILITARY EXCHANGE,

No. 48 Market Street,

LOUIS HAGER, Proprietor.

The very best of Shell and Can Oysters served up in every style, together with all the Delicacies of the Season.

☞ LUNCH EVERY MORNING. oc8-1y

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Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Corner of FIFTH and SMITHFIELD streets.

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FRED. JACOBS'

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 37 MARKET street.

sel6:3m

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 FIFTH street,

Odd Fellows Hall Building,

se7:1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

BOWERY SALOON,

No. 48 FIFTH street, next door to Theatre,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAS. S. WILLIAMS.....Proprietor.

se7:6m

"OUR HOUSE,"

JOHN SHALER, Proprietor,

32 Diamond alley, Pittsburgh.

The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. Oysters sold retail or wholesale. se2:3m

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JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL.

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO.,

(Successors to Leopold Sahl,)

Importers and dealers in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

27 and 29 MARKET street, cor. Second,

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se16:1y

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FAMILY SELECTED GROCERIES,

FOREIGN LIQUORS,

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East side of the Diamond,

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WM. STEINACHER,

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CORNWELL & KERR,

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OLD ESTABLISHED COACH FACTORY,

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☞ Business as usual. se7

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WILLIAM BAGALEY,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

Nos. 18 and 20 Wood Street,

sep7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

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J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.,

[Successors to Brown & Kirkpatrick.]

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Nos. 191 and 193 LIBERTY Street.

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WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.

MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers

AND IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS,

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Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c. &c., constantly on hand. se15

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LINDSAY & TELFORD,

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FLOUR, PRODUCE,

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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GEORGE B. JONES & SON,

Wholesale Grocers and Boat Furnishers,

Dealers in MANILLA ROPE, OAKUM, OILS, PITCH and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, No. 141 WATER Street, above the Monongahela bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9

JAMES DALZELL. J. WILLIS DALZELL

JAMES DALZELL & SON,

Lard Oil Manufacturers,

And Dealers in Crude and Refined Petroleum, and Lubricating Oils,

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COMMISSION MERCHANT

For the Sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms,

No. 74 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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FINE GOLD AND SILVER

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GENENA.

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVER PLATED WARE,

GOLD, SILVER and STEEL

SPECTACLES,

FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS

Desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the Eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the *lowest possible price.*

Fine WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY

REPAIRED.

JEWELRY and SILVER WARE

MADE TO ORDER.

Gilding and Engraving.

J. M. ROBERTS,

16 FIFTH street, PITTSBURGH. se7

AMERICAN WATCH AGENCY.

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

No. 42 FIFTH Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The attention of dealers and others is respectfully solicited to our large and varied assortment of

AMERICAN WATCHES,

acknowledged by all who use them to be the BEST watch for every day wear. They are not liable to get out of order, and keep time to the second. We have them put up in silver and gold cases of every description. se7

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T. A. M'CLELLAND,

General Auction and Commission Merchant,

Sales Room and Office, No. 55 Fifth street, Masonic Hall Building. Sales effected of

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AT EITHER

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Daily Sales at 2 and 7 o'clock, of all kinds of Merchandise.

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ROOFING OFFICE, 127 FOURTH STREET.—GRAVEL, CANVAS, CEMENT and GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING.—All materials pertaining to the business on hand, such as

Canvas, Felt, Cement and Paint,

for the preservation of Tin, Iron and Copper Roofs. Also, Iron saturated for Roofs, and Iron clad Buildings. Porches made firm to walk on and roofs of leaky buildings repaired.

E. F. SHOPE

se14

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.—FOR THE FALL SALES OF 1863.

VELVET AND GOLD PAPERS,

DECORATIONS FOR HALLS,

and new cheap papers, in great variety, for sal at the lowest rates, FOR CASH, at No. 107 MARKET Street, near Fif

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1863.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PUBLISHED BY
The Commercial Printing Co.

☞ Interesting reading matter will be found on the first and fourth pages.

THE BROTHERS.—An interesting story, entitled "The Brothers," by LOUISA M. ALCOTT, from the *Atlantic Monthly*, for November, will be found on the first page. It is illustrative of social life at the South, and is a very clever portraiture of the effects of the "sum of all villainess" on the black and white races.

A NEW kind of iron-clads, named Bulldogs, are to be put on the stocks immediately in France.

ABOUT ninety thousand acres of land in the county of Grey, Canada West, are to be sold at auction on the 20th of January next.

THE Empress of Russia has renounced the project which she had formed of visiting Jerusalem.

S. ROWLAND, of New York, has made a proposal to Government to raise 1000 sharpshooters in ten different States, under the new call for 300,000 men.

MR. GREEN ARNOLD, foreman at Longstaff's sawmills at Paducah, was instantly killed on Tuesday by three large sawlogs rolling over him.

GOV. PARKER, of New Jersey, has issued a proclamation calling for volunteers to fill the quota of that State under the new call of the President. The quota is 9,444, which, if not filled by the 5th of January, the deficiency will be drafted for. The Governor says: "Our armies should be largely reinforced. A crushing blow at the armed power of the rebellion, if followed by wise, just and conciliatory counsels, will open the door to that peace which we so much desire and which has thus far eluded us."

A NEW DRIVING PARK.—A mile race course has recently been completed in Orange, New Jersey, in the neighborhood of Llewellyn Park, under the supervision of a well-known turfman. The track will be formally opened to the public on Monday next, when speeches, music and fast driving will form the attraction of the day. On Tuesday there will be a match for $100; on Wednesday one for $500, and on Thursday one for $50. The grounds comprise about twenty-five acres. In the winter a large part of the course will be flooded and used for a skating pond.

THE MEMOIRS of the Duke de Fezenac, an ancient soldier of the empire, have made their appearance. He presents new views of the military conduct of the first NAPOLEON. The army of Boulogne was wretchedly drilled, his orders were usually unattended to, insubordination prevailed, and his staff was defective. "The officers were no doubt intelligent, but they were ilfly provided with horses, maps, glasses, and other appointments, and the result was that enormous mistakes were not seldom committed in the transmission or execution of the most important orders."

SHAKER'S AND THE DRAFT.—The War Department has decided that the "Shakers" must toe the mark. In all cases thus far the "Good Believers" have, through conscientious scruples, failed to answer to their names, while they have treated the three hundred dollar clause with marked indifference. Therefore a levy will be made upon the property of the respective fraternities to the amount of three hundred dollars per each man drafted. There are eighteen societies in the country, and their averages will run about six men each. This sect, therefore, will be compelled to contribute about $32,000 for the prosecution of the war.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Post* of October 23d, says:—General MEADE came up from Warrenton yesterday and spent the night in consultation with General HALLECK and the President. He returned to the army this morning. It was rumored last night, and again this morning, that he was removed.

The *Chronicle* comes out this morning with a sharp criticism upon Gen. MEADE, and as that journal has the reputation of being a favorite at the War Department, its attack upon the commander of the Army of the Potomac was looked upon as a sign of his impending removal.

I am certain that Mr. LINCOLN is not satisfied with the recent military movements between Washington and the Rapidan.

The *Chronicle* says that it will take sixteen days to rebuild the Rappahannock bridge, and intimates that the fall campaign is at an end. It is asserted that Gen. MEADE did not bring his army back to Centreville until he was either ordered or authorized to do so by General HALLECK and the President.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The American people have evinced the highest and deepest determination to uphold the finances of the Government during the war. A contemporatory states among the individual instances, that a venerable lady of Elizabeth, New Jersey, now in her ninety-eighth year, who has hitherto invested her property in bonds and mortgages on real estate as affording the best possible security, having recently a considerable sum of money paid into her hands, declared that she preferred to lend this time to the Government; it presented, she believed, the very best security; if it failed everything else would go down with it, and she accordingly directed that the amount in hand should be invested at once in Government bonds. This patriotic matron remembers distinctly the events of the Revolution. She spent an entire winter in the same house with General WASHINGTON at Morristown. Her first visit to New York was made in a British barge, which took a company of the Elizabeth belles of that day on an excursion up the bay. Having seen the foundations of the Republic laid in her youth, she now contributes her mite in hale old age to its support against treason and rebellion.

THE RECENT MOVEMENT OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—The explanations which come from Washington respecting the recent movements of the army of the Potomac, are more puzzling than the movements themselves. The public were disposed to take the recent retreat and subsequent advance of MEADE as a military necessity, even if they did not comprehend the reason. The Washington *Chronicle* endeavors to explain the matter by showing that it was a case of strategy and counter-strategy; that LEE wished to send a portion of his troops against BURNSIDE, who is seriously operating upon the rebel line of communication in their rear in Virginia; that, for this purpose it was necessary, first, to try and cripple MEADE, and before he could recover, LEE would be in Tennessee with his picked troops, and drive BURNSIDE out, returning to Virginia in time to meet MEADE again. It says:

"We have little doubt that, when the whole facts are made known, it will appear that Gen. MEADE could not have disconcerted the rebels near so much by giving them battle at Culpepper, as he did by falling back to Centreville. Indeed, the result shows this very plainly. Gen. LEE lost just so much time without accomplishing anything, and had to turn his back ingloriously upon MEADE, whom he expected seriously to cripple before he took up his march to intercept Gen. BURNSIDE."

The New York Tribune.

Several days since we called the attention of the public to an article in the editorial columns of the *Tribune*, which we attributed to the egotism of the gentleman who furnishes the limited quantity of brains with which the Pittsburgh *Gazette* has been enabled to carry on its war against the Union candidates in our recent canvass. The *Tribune's* statements we demurred to, for we did not believe that "a Union candidate for Governor might have been selected who would obtained a greater majority by ten thousand," for although, a particular faction in our county may think that they could have obtained a greater majority for some peculiar pet; it is nevertheless a well known fact, that they have never been able to succeed in persuading any considerable portion of our people to think as they do.

We regret that the *Tribune* should have been cajoled into an unwarranted attack upon Governor CURTIN, and expressed our astonishment that a journal relying upon the support of the public, should so wantonly contemn the support of the Union party of Pennsylvania. The *Tribune*, however, is gradually coming to its senses, and in its issue of Saturday last acknowledges his deserved popularity as follows:

"Governor CURTIN is re-elected over Judge WOODWARD by just about fifteen thousand majority.

"Daniel AGNEW runs out Judge LOWRIE, taking his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court by just about ten thousand majority. Judge LOWRIE has been long on the bench, is personally popular, and lives in or near Pittsburgh, our most decided Union stronghold. Mr. AGNEW was vehemently assailed for having voted in favor of negro suffrage in the Convention which framed the present Senate of Pennsylvania a quarter of a century ago. Had not party lines been tightly drawn, Judge L. would probably have been elected."

Our citizens will appreciate the joke—for surely it is so intended, on the personal popularity of LOWRIE, in this neighborhood; such men may be popular where they are unknown, but no drawing of party or any other lines could ever have elected Judge L. to the position which he debased for partizan purposes and in which he has forfeited the respect of the bar and the confidence of the public, nor do we remember any of the "vehement assaults" upon Judge AGNEW; his position forbade him taking an active part in the campaign, but even the malignity of the Copperhead press respected his personal integrity and his judicial purity and ability. We heard no word against him during the campaign, his majority of ten thousand is the majority of the party of Liberty and Law in this State, though the personal popularity of our candidate for Governor raised it to fifteen thousand, and if our soldiers had been at home their vote would have increased the majority some fifty thousand. Why does the *Tribune* throw its weight into the scale of the faction who are seeking to divide and destroy the supporters of the Union in Pennsylvania?

Cause and Effect.

We presume it would be highly indecorous for one to laugh and be merry at a burial, for it is too solemn and serious a matter, yet, we must confess, that when called on to read the Richmond *Enquirer's* late pronunciamento, defining the grounds upon which, alone, the South would accept Peace, we conceived the hand writing visible on the wall, and that the death and burial of the Copperhead Democracy of the North, was, if they had any further respect left for themselves, a foregone conclusion; and, in despite of the solemnities of the occasion, we had to give way to a good, hearty laugh. For a considerable length of time, the free people of the North have had forced upon them the interminable croakings of the Copperhead press, over the imaginary wrongs of the South. Our ears have been assailed, repeatedly, by the oracles of the so styled party, with declarations that the Southern people had certain rights, certain immunities guaranteed them by the Constitution; and said privileges having been withheld from them, and measures of a tyranical import imposed on them, they could not reasonably resist the rebellion. We have likewise had to listen to the remonstrances of the Copperhead party, to a further continuation of the war, alleging it was a causeless waste of blood and money, and that the South should have the olive branch extended them, a compromise effected, and peace restored.

And it has also been insisted, and rung upon our ears, that an honorable and dignified peace could be had with the South, if only the Federal Government would consent to an armistice and conference. Notwithstanding all this, we have contended that the rascals who could get up such a rebellion, as exists in this country, would die with the harness on their backs; and as for an honorable termination of the war with them, it was only supremely ridiculous to harbor the thought. The "Richmond *Enquirer's*" article on Peace, fully confirms and sustains us in our position, and it should make the time and men serving copperhead Democrats, who have beslaved the South all over with their fulsome, base adulation, feel how ineffectual their efforts have been, and how insignificant and contemptible their mean treachery at home makes them appear abroad. The flattery lavished on the Southern people, by the creeping, sycophantic Democracy of the North, proved in the end too much for southern stomachs—it became too nauseating, it finally resolved itself into disgust; and, in order that the "*chivalry*" might no longer be pestered and annoyed with such stuff, the article of the "Richmond *Enquirer*," DAVIS' organ, was penned, in hope it would serve as undertaker to bury the loathsome carcass of copperhead Democracy. We feel it has accomplished its task; and we trust the vile, defunct body will remain in peaceful quiescence in the dunghill where it reposes.

Gen. Lee Seesawing.

The military critics have been at fault in endeavoring to divine the object of the rebel General LEE in advancing for a week in the direction of Washington, then retreating for another week back to the south bank of the Rappahannock. The most plausible motive given for this sudden advance and retreat—to wit, a design to destroy the railroad until his troops could be sent to Chattanooga to fight Gen. GRANT—is again at fault by the report that instead of going southward he is again crossing the Rappahannock in the direction of Gen. MEADE'S army. A few days will doubtless develop the strategy involved in this seesawing back and forward. Perhaps, like the boy ordered to pile up and take down the heap of stones, it is only to teach his soldiers habits of industrious camp life. We hope Gen. MEADE will be on the lookout and give him a warm reception when next he comes.

Presidential Candidates.

The Philadelphia *News* contains an elaborate editorial, and also puts at the head of its columns the name of President LINCOLN as Union candidate for the Presidency in 1864, and Gov. CURTIN, of this State, as Vice President. An occasional ventilation of this subject may do no harm, if the discussion is conducted in good spirit. We, however, believe that for the coming six months the best thing our Union friends can do is to exert all the powers of the National and State Governments in the suppression of this causeless, wicked and infamous rebellion. If that is in a fair way of being ended, then we can go earnestly to work and elect good Union men to the Presidency and Vice Presidency. We need scarcely say that we might go further and fare worse than adopt as our standard-bearers LINCOLN and CURTIN.

THE Boston *Journal* says that the Rev. CHARLES BEECHER has resigned the pastoral charge of his church in Georgetown, Massachusetts.

Comparative Vote of 1860-62-63.

The entire vote cast at the Presidential election of 1860 in this State was 476,387. In 1862 only 435,650—deficiency in 1862 40,737.

The vote cast on the 13th instant sums up

CURTIN	269,318
WOODWARD	253,915
Aggregate vote	523,233
Increase vote over 1860	46,846
" " 1862	87,583

This increase was most largely from the following counties:

Philadelphia	5,220
Allegheny	3,218
Lancaster	1,345
Increase in three counties	9,783

These three counties giving the heavy Union majorities, contained in 1860 about eight hundred and seventythousand inhabitants, almost one-third of the population of the State.

The following counties giving the heavy copperhead majorities contain only three hundred and twenty-two thousand inhabitants. The increase of votes given by them is as follows:

Luzerne	2,734
Berks	2,523
Schuylkill	2,456
Northampton	1,001
	8,714

The increase vote is almost equal to the three heavy Union counties containing almost one-third the population of the State—while these four copperhead counties, contain only one ninth the population of the State. If we had time to run through all the counties of the State, the same thing would still be more evident.

To hear copperhead editors talk and write about frauds at the polls, is the richest possible joke. The Courts in Philadelphia, have on three different occasions, investigated frauds in that city, and in every one of these cases large frauds have been discovered, resulting in the defeat of the so-called Democratic candidates.

In no case has ever a fraud been established by legal proof against the Whigs, Republicans, or Union candidates. Nine-tenths of all the frauds perpetrated in the United States, on the purity of the ballot box, have ever been committed by the so-called Democrats. And we challenge all the judicial and legislature investigations ever instituted on this subject. Fraudulent votings, ballot box stuffing and all other ways to cheat at the polls, a thing at which our opponents have always been peculiar adepts.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Change in the Weather—Barracks vs. Tents—From Down the Coast—Gilmore and Dahlgren—Demise of a Copperhead Newspaper—The Pennsylvania Railroad—An Important Decision for Quakers and Shakers—Large Arrival of Coffee and Sugar.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 25, 1863.

We have had an exceedingly cold and cheerless day. The recent storm ceased last night about ten o'clock, and this morning the air was very keen. It has remained so all day. Good fires are in demand, and we may safely calculate on an advance of fifty cents per ton on fuel to-morrow. The sudden change will tell upon our brave boys in the field, as the ground is pretty thoroughly soaked, and they have not all been supplied with heavy clothing as yet. However, I presume those in the Army of the Potomac will not be required to do much marching again this season, so it will not be so bad for them, if they have camps in dry places. The Government has ordered that barracks be built at the various defences about Washington, which will be used by the garrisons instead of tents. Cotton ducking went up so fast that it was deemed best (cheapest?) to substitute boards for tents, as many of the latter had become well worn. The barracks will no doubt be warmer, but not as healthy. This is an established fact. The close heated air is provocative of colds and intermittent fevers.

The steamer Massachusetts, from down the coast, arrived here yesterday. She brought no news of importance. The condition of affairs at Charleston remain quiet at present, but confidential information inclines to indicate that the long silence there will culminate in disaster to Beauregard before many days. Admiral Dahlgren's son came North in the Massachusetts, going to Washington via Fortress Monroe, as indicated to you by telegraph yesterday. He brings correspondence effectually quieting the statements that ill feeling exists between his father and Gen. Gilmore. A morning paper in this city has been engaged for weeks past in endeavoring to sow discord there, but it has proved as fruitless an attempt with it as was a similar one to defame the character of our chief magistrate just before his renomination. Suppose Dahlgren is not quite up to Farragut, Porter, Foote and some others, it must be remembered that he has not seen the sea service that they have; and so long as the Government is satisfied with his labors, and Gilmore too, where is the use of venting personal spleen?

A sudden death occurred here last Friday afternoon, which at first I hardly thought worth chronicling. But as some of the papers seem to think it worth alluding to, why I may as well help make history too. The *Evening Journal* is dead. Died of its own venom, having stung itself so violently during months past that its system became vitiated, and finally altogether paralyzed. It has been a long time since one could find a copy of it about, unless it was in some of the low doggeries. By forced subscriptions among monied copperheads it was kept afloat until all hopes of Woodward's election vanished, and then it fell, and with it the hopes of many a poor fellow who had been sold by it. Undoubtedly some Phoenix will rise from its ashes, but there is little danger of its following in the path of its predecessor. Indeed there is great need of another afternoon journal here, and the field is one which would yield a prolific harvest to those who might till it with discrimination and zeal. The *Bulletin* stands alone now, and has become very profitable to its publishers, or stockholders. Its circulation is very good, but latterly it has become so extremely radical that it cannot be said to be well diffused. Philadelphia has so many aspiring minds that it will not be long ere the old *Journal* press will be heard again clanking out of its "retirement." You may remember that I predicted the death of the *Journal* a few days since.

I see it announced that the Pennsylvania Central begins to-morrow to receive freight for all points in the Great West. This announcement always reminds us of the close proximity of winter and its attendant train of wind, snow, ice, and all the other disagreeable concomitants of the boisterous old king. The Company are pushing forward their new depot on Market street, above Fifteenth, and we shall soon have another addition to the architectural improvements in that part of the city. The greatest improvement for them to make next, would be the introduction of the "dummy."

Rather an important decision has just been made in the case of men who have "conscientious scruples" about paying commutation money or performing military duty either. A number of such instances have occurred in this city, as well as elsewhere. At the Conscript depot No. 22 Wood street, there were two brothers at one time, both refusing to do either. The War Department having quite a number of such cases on hand, was obliged to give the matter some consideration, and has therefore decided that the Provost Marshal shall levy upon the goods and chattels of said individual to the amount of three hundred dollars, and on realizing that amount the drafted man will be released. I have not heard what is to be done in case the conscript does not happen to have property to the amount of three hundred dollars; but as the decision is calculated to meet emergencies with Shakers and Quakers, why the presumption is that as they have a great reputation for economy and frugality, they will generally be found with the amount on hand.

On Saturday a number of vessels, loaded with coffee, arrived at this port. There were a number also loaded with sugar, all of them from the West Indies. The large quantity of sugar brought to this port, it is thought, will have a tendency to reduce the price, which, it is stated, has not been as high since the war of 1812. The quality of sugar which sold for six and seven cents before the war now sells for thirteen and fourteen cents.

SEEKING THE LEADERS.—Bishop SIMPSON, presiding at the Central Ohio Conference at its recent autumnal session, made an address to the ministers assembled, in which he sets forth the means and agencies for building up their denomination. In the course of it he spoke of the importance of getting hold of the leading men in the community. Thus, he said:

In cities society is controlled by a few leading minds, who should be sought out by the ministry, and enlisted, if possible, in the service of the Church. If, for example, you would have the respect and attention of the employes of a cotton factory or iron foundry, you must seek the acquaintance and secure the favor of its head. This achieved, every clerk and operator in the establishment will give you polite and respectful attention. So, if you would have the consideration of the clerks at Washington, you should first make your way to the heads of Departments, or the President of the United States. Of the many thousand lawyers in the country, only about a thousand are educated and eminent; of these four-fifths control the politics and hold the offices of the country. Hence the Church should educate to secure these leading places. While all souls are of equal value, all men are not.

CONFEDERATE money having become practically worthless, a nameless South Carolina statesman proposes to dispense with money altogether. This plan is very simple, and seems to be about the only alternative left to the Confederacy.

Pennsylvania Election Returns.

The following table gives the returns from every county heard from, officially or reported:

COUNTIES.	Curtin's maj.	W'd's maj.
Adams		228
Allegheny	7,661	
Armstrong	169	
Beaver	981	
Berks		6,618
Blair	896	
Bradford	3,708	
Columbia		1,541
Chester	2,490	
Carbon		577
Centre		344
Cumberland		641
Crawford	1,905	
Dauphin	1,190	
Delaware	1,073	
Erie	2,999	
Fulton		261
Greene		1,476
Huntingdon	1,093	
Jefferson	156	
Lehigh		1,330
Lancaster	5,691	
Lycoming		451
Luzerne		2,779
Lawrence	1,806	
Montgomery		1,251
Montour		335
Mifflin	83	
Monroe		2,025
Northampton		3,073
Philadelphia	7,081	
Schuylkill		2,041
Union	774	
Venango	316	
Westmoreland		1,087
Wayne		941
York		2,557
Bedford		274
Berks		570
Butler	274	
Cambria		836
Clearfield		952
Cameron	75	
Carbon		980
Clinton		304
Elk		386
Fayette		700
Franklin	166	
Forrest	37	
Indiana	2,006	
Juniata		281
Lebanon	1,005	
M'Kean	103	
Mercer	499	
Northumberl'd		707
Pike		914
Potter	851	
Perry	32	
Snyder	427	
Sullivan		354
Susquehanna	1,202	
Somerset	1,326	
Tioga	2,887	
Warren	888	
Washington	256	
Wyoming		39
Total	52,667	37,453

Governor Curtin's majority, 15,214.

We have carefully compared the majorities in every county and have not trusted to the figuring of other parties. All the figures are official except the county of Cameron, and the reported majority is only nine higher than the Cochran vote of 1862. Judge Agnew's majority is within a very few votes of 9,600.

Editor of Commercial:

DEAR SIR,—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail, to all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
oc5:3m:d&w 831 Broadway, New York.

NEW BOILER WORKS.
J. J. POWERS
Attends to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of LOCUST and DUQUESNE WAY, Fifth Ward, Allegheny river. oc27:tf

ESTRAYS.—Taken up running at large in the city of Pittsburgh, on the night of the 22d inst., one brown MARE, and also one brown MULE. The owner or owners are notified to come forward, prove property and pay charges, or they will be sold according to law.
ROBERT HAGUE,
oc27:3t Chief of Police.

THE BUGLE-CALL.—A collection of nearly fifty of the freshest, spiciest and most rousing songs, trios, quartetts and choruses ever published. This book should be in every loyal home, in every Union League, and around every camp fire—for it will help the right, while it arouses, amuses and entertains.
By Geo. F. Root.
Copies mailed on receipt of 35 cents.
oc27 CHAS. C. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—The undersigned has sub-divided his farm, on Chartiers Creek, near McKee's Rocks, into LOTS, suitable for suburban residences—say of five and six acres each.
An adjourned public sale will take place on TUESDAY, the 3d day of November, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
A plot of the ground can be seen, after next Monday, at my residence—also at the office of the *Commercial*.
The TERMS will be ¼ in hand and the balance in three annual payments.
JAMES McGUNNIGLE,
oc27:td Chartiers Township.

CLOAKS of every pattern;
SACQUES of all styles;
MANTLES made to order;
SILKS of every color and every style;
MERINOS,
COBURGS,
REPS,
POPLINS,
BARETHEAS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
WINCYS,
and PLAIDS.
SHAWLS,
Long and square, Ladies and Misses at all prices.
DOMESTICS,
Of every description, always on hand at
ALEX. BATES',
21 Fifth street.
☞ Country merchants supplied. [oc27

FRED. WEIS',
CORNUCOPIA,
No. 8 Corner Fifth and Union streets.
The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. OYSTERS sold retail or wholesale. oc26:3m

GRAPE VINES.—We have over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND superior Vines, of all the leading kinds, for sale.
Parties wishing to purchase would do well to visit our grounds and examine our vines and fruit. We can still show the fruit of over a dozen varieties; and our stock of vines, in point of quantity and quality, is unsurpassed any where.
Circulars giving descriptions of the different varieties, and prices, will be sent by mail to all applicants, or can be had at No. 29 Fifth street.
oc24 J. KNOX.

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.—We have just received a very superior assortment of HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, POLYANTHUS, NARCISSUS, GONQUILS, &c., &c.
oc26 J. KNOX,
No. 29 Fifth street.

WINE PRESSES.—We have for sale two of HICKOK'S CIDER and WINE MILLS. The only mill that properly grinds grapes.
oc26 J. KNOX,
No. 29 Fifth street.

NEW AND SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS.
M. MENTZER.
No. 94 Market street,
Has just received an elegant stock of the most
Improved Seasonable Dry Goods,
including
SILKS, DELAINES, MERINOS,
and all the most fashionable goods in the market. Also, a large supply of
DOMESTICS
and
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
oc22:3m

CALL at A. BATES', 21 Fifth street, for Sacques, Circulars, Scarlet and Blue Opera Hoods. se26

DUQUE DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior Wine; in store and for sale by
oc10 MILLER & RICKETSON.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES AND BACK PAY.
T. WALTER DAY,
No. 103 Fifth street, 3d door below the Cathedral.
Circulars containing full information, showing who are entitled, will be furnished, upon applying to this office by letter or in person.
☞ No charges until collections are made.
oc24

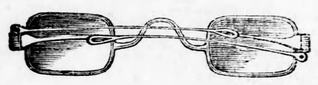
HAVANA ORANGES—The first of the season, at
L. D. DUMMETT & CO.'S,
Candy Manufacturers, No. 67 Wood street, one door below Fourth street. oc24:3t

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
NEW AND SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS,
AT
JAMES GOSLING'S,
No. 108 Market street.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
BONNETS, &c.
CALICOS,
GINGHAMS,
SILKS,
WORSTED, of all kinds,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS,
TWEEDS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
HOSIERY.
Also, a full and carefully selected stock of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
all of which he will sell at the
VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
oc10

DRY GOODS.
DON'T BUY
BEFORE GOING TO
BARKERS,
59 Market street.
oc21

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES

AWARDED BY THE
LONDON AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS.
AND AT THE OHIO STATE FAIR JUST HELD AT CLEVELAND. Sept. 16th and 17th, 1863.
Upwards of 120,000 Machines have already been sold, and the demand is unprecedented.
The new improvements recently added renders it the most successful and popular Machine now before the public.
WARRANTED THREE YEARS.
Send for DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS, with prices.
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
WESTERN AGENTS,
se23] No. 27 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

AND MANUFACTURER OF
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CARBON OIL HYDROMETER,
DISTILLER'S THERMOMETERS,
SACCHAROMETERS, &c
IMPORTER OF
FINE FIELD GLASSES,
TELESCOPES, &c.
ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES
MADE TO FIT AND WARRANTED TO SUIT.
No. 58 FIFTH STREET,
Next door to Adams' Express Office.

NEW DRY GOODS
CHEAP.
DRESS GOODS
CHEAP.
SHAWLS & CLOAKS
CHEAP.
BLACK SILKS
CHEAP.
EVERYTHING
CHEAP,
AT
E. R. GARDNER & CO.'S,
oc26 92 Market street.

E. B. MATTHEWS,
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BROOMS,
BROOM BRUSH AND BROOM FINDINGS, TIN PLATED WIRE, TWINE, &c.
Factory: No. 120 Third street,
(Rear St. Charles Hotel.)
PITTTBURGH, PA.
☞ Highest price paid for BROOM CORN.
oc20:3m-e-o-d

NO. MOLASSES—100 bbls. (fresh and reboiled). In store and for sale by
oc1 MILLER & RICKETSON.

CHAMPAGNE BRANDY.—390 cases imported in glass; in store and for sale low by [oc10] MILLER & RICKETSON

CHAMPAGNE.—50 cases and 50 baskets Green Seal and Heidzick Champagne. In store and for sale by
oc1 MILLER & RICKETSON.

CRYSTALLINE CANDLES.—1,000 Boxes of those beautiful and useful Candles For sale by
oc13 B. C. & J. H SAWYER.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK, Pittsburgh, October 15, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 16th day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of November, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
JOHN SCOTT, Jr.,
oc16:1m Cashier.

ALLEGHENY BANK, October 14th, 1863.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house on the 16th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders will be held on the 3d day of November next, at 12 o'clock, M.
J. W. COOK,
oc15:1m Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, October 14, 1863.
THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, November 15th, 1863, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
The annual meeting of Stockholders will take place on TUESDAY, November 2d, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
H. M. MURRAY.
oc15:1m

CITIZENS BANK, Pittsburgh, Oct. 15th, 1863.
AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, November 16th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
The regular Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 3d, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
GEO. T. VAN DOREN,
oc17:1m Secretary.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of the ADVENTURE MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, are hereby notified that a meeting of Stockholders will take place on TUESDAY, the 10th day of November next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the office of the Company, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of considering the propriety of reorganizing under the General Mining Laws of Michigan, with 20,000 shares—and for such other business pertaining to the affairs of the Company as may properly come before the meeting. Stockholders who may not be able to attend, are requested to send their proxies, so that they may be represented at said meeting.
By order of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary of Adventure Mining Company, of Michigan. oc17:td

TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Mercer county, Pa., until the 10th day of November next, for alterations and repairs in Court House in said county. Plans and specifications can be seen at any time at the Commissioner's office in Mercer.
By order of the Commissioners.
oc22-6td2tw] W. R. MONTGOMERY, Clerk.

KREBS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets,
PITTSBURGH.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit: Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se29:3m

FOR SALE—A BLACK HORSE, six years old; will not scare at the locomotive; will work single or double. For sale for want of use. Can be seen at JACKSON'S Livery Stable, Fourth street. oc7:tf

H. P. ADAMS & SON,
Oil Barrel Coopers,
SALEM, OHIO.
oc21:3m

PURVIANCE'S
PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS,
Corner Fifth and Market streets,
2d and 3d stories, over Richardson Jewelry store,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PHOTOGRAPHS
OF EVERY STYLE,
PLAIN OR COLORED,
from the popular
CARTE DE VISITE to
CABINET and LIFE SIZE.
Mr. PURVIANCE
Would particularly call the attention of the
AGED AND INFIRM to the easy accessibility
of this establishment, being reached by a single
short flight of stairs.
Prices Moderate,
and satisfaction guaranteed. se7

Iron City College.
RON. WILSON M'CANDLESS,
Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.
Cor. PENN and ST. CLAIR streets, Pittsburgh.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST. $35 pays for a full Commercial course.
No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-Keeping.
Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.
This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.
Professor A. Cowley, the best penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of Premiums, and over all competitors, teaches Rapid Business Writing.
For specimens of Penmanship and Catalogue containing full information, inclose twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburgh.
☞ Attend where the sons and clerks of bankers and business men graduate. se9

oc21:3m-e-o-d

MILLINERY GOODS,
BONNETS,
TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS,
HATS,
YARNS,
NOTIONS,
FANCY GOODS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
BEAD NETS,
HEAD DRESSES,
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S Undergarments,
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Invite special attention to their assortment of the above goods, which they have just opened, and which will be found one of the most attractive they have offered to the public this season. The goods were purchased direct from the Importers and Manufacturers, and will be sold at a small advance on cost. In addition we have received a superior line of
SCOTCH, ALL WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
and general assortment of
MEN'S UNDER WEAR,
and WOOLEN GOODS, in Hoods, Comforts Sleeves, Capes, Coats and Shawls.
Give us a call, at
oc13 Nos. 77 and 79 MARKET street.

INDEPENDENT SCOUTS.—Lieut. L. GROSS, of Manchester, having resigned his position in the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, proposes to organize a new company of
INDEPENDENT SCOUTS,
to serve for three years. Lieut. GROSS has served in the army for some fifteen months, and invites all patriotic men who wish to serve their country, by entering the service, to call on him at
East street, opposite Lincoln House, Allegheny City,
where he may be found every morning until further notice.
All the bounties will be paid to veteran and other volunteers. se22:tf

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between McGREWS & STONE, Coal Merchants, of Pittsburgh, under the firm of McGREWS & STONE, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 10th day of April, 1863. WILLIAM STONE having purchased the entire interest of McGrews', the business will hereafter be conducted by WILLIAM STONE. Ample arrangements have been made to load coalboats, barges, furnish Coal, Nut Coal, &c., at reasonable prices. Office, Bagaley's Building, corner of Market and Water streets, room No. 2, third story. Steamboat Arab's office at same place. oc2:1m

MUSIC, MUSIC,
CLASSICAL MUSIC.
The undersigned are the sole agents for the cheap, yet most correct editions of CLASSICAL MUSIC published by HOLLE, in Wolfenhuttel, comprising the complete works of Beethoven Mozart, Hayden, Weber, Bach, Bellini, Clemanti, Kuhlau, Hunten, and also pot-pouris and overtures. Two and two and a half cents per page. Call for a catalogue
J. M. HOFFMAN & BRO.,
No. 51 Fifth street,
oc4:ly Sole Agents for Decker's Pianos.

WILLIAM SCHUCHMAN'S
LITHOGRAPHY AND PRINTING ROOMS,
Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth st
(BREWER'S BLOCK,)
oc2:ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

GEORGE TEORGE will commence his
MUSIC SCHOOL,
At his rooms, corner of WOOD and FIFTH streets, third story, THIS DAY.
Engagements for the GREAT WESTERN BAND will be properly attended to.
GEORGE TEORGE,
oc19 Leader of Great Western Band.

DR. GEORGE CLIES,
No. 274 Pennsylvania Avenue.
Office Hours:
From 6 to 9 in the morning; 12 to 2 in the afternoon, and from

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....H. OVERINGTON.

Second night of the re-engagement of the popular actress,

ETTIE HENDERSON,

who will appear as Rosalie and Gipsey Gower.

THIS EVENING will be presented the new petite comedy, arranged and adapted expressly for Ettie Henderson, entitled

ON GUARD; or, THE LITTLE SENTINEL.

Rosalie.....Ettie Henderson.
SONG.....Fanny Burt.

To conclude with the

GIPSY GOWER.

Gipsy Gower.....Ettie Henderson.
Charity.....Annie Hyatt.
Mrs. Donnelly.....Annie Ward.
Dr. Wiseman.....G. S. Kames.

In rehearsal, "Gipsy of Granada."

MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.—At the request of a large number of amateurs, Mrs. EDWIN SHERRATT will commence to form an ASSOCIATION of LADIES and GENTLEMEN, somewhat advanced in Vocal Music, for further improvement. This Association will be conducted on an entirely different plan from any heretofore adopted in this city. Mrs. SHERRATT will be assisted by Mr. C. C. MELLOR and Miss IMOGENE BROWN.

Regular meetings on Monday evenings, commencing November 2d, 1863, at Musical Institute, corner of Penn and St. Clair street.

For further particulars inquire at the hours of from 4 to 5:30 P. M., or from 7 to 9 o'clock.
oc-7:1w

MASONIC HALL.

THIRD AND POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF GOODWIN & CO.'S

POLYORAMA OF THE WAR.

Price Reduced to 15 Cents,

Notwithstanding the fact that the Hall has been crowded at each entertainment, the Manager in order to accommodate the masses, has reduced the price of admission to 15 cents, without distinction of age.

Exhibitions each Evening at 7 1-2 o'clock.

MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Admission to Matinees: Ladies 10 cents; children 5 cents.

RUFUS SOMERBY, Manager.

☞ Tuesday afternoon, Exhibition for the benefit of the Ladies' Sanitary Committee.
oc26:3t

GRAND OPERATIC, BALLAD,

AND

INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

SIGNOR GIAMBONI

Begs to announce that he will give a GRAND CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, at

CONCERT HALL,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 27th.

SIGNOR GIAMBONI will be assisted by the best artists and amateurs of the city.

Admission, 50 CENTS. Tickets may be obtained at the Music Stores, and at the door on the evening of the Concert. oc24:3t

CONCERT HALL.

FREE LECTURES

Dr. A. PAIGE,

ELECTRICIAN AND PHYSIOLOGIST,

FORMERLY OF BOSTON,

Will lecture in CONCERT HALL, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, October 26th, 28th and 29th, at 7½ o'clock, on

ELECTRICITY,

as connected with the Mental and Physical Changes, Mysterial and Diseases of Human Life from its origin to its close.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend. SEATS FREE.

Also, on Friday afternoon, October 30th, at 3 o'clock, exclusively to Ladies, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening, to gentlemen exclusively. Admission 25 cents.

Dr. Paige, in connection with Dr. J. A. Merrill, has taken rooms at 152 Fourth street, where they will devote a portion of their time to the treatment of Diseases. oc23:lw

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW

The model and moral exhibition of the age,

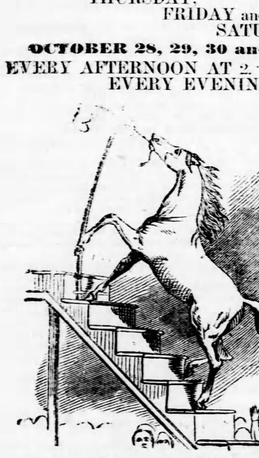
WILL EXHIBIT IN PITTSBURGH,

ON RED LION LOT,

WEDNESDAY.
THURSDAY.
FRIDAY and
SATURDAY,

OCTOBER 28, 29, 30 and 31.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2.
EVERY EVENING AT 7.



Upon which occasion the celebrated

AMERICAN HUMORIST,

DAN RICE!

Will positively appear and introduce the wonderful Blind Talking Horse,

EXCELSIOR, Jr.,

THE TRAINED ANIMALS,

EDUCATED MULES, &c.,

And lead in their various performances. The best troupe of

EQUESTRIANS,
GYMNASTS,
ACROBATS, and
ATHLETES

Ever brought before the public.

Dan Rice "Still Lives."

ADMISSION, BOXES.....25c.
RESERVED SEATS.....50c.

Children under 10 years of age, 25c. to all parts of the Pavilion. oc17

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD MY ENTIRE stock of

SHIP CHANDLERY AND BOAT STORES

TO

RENO, MARATTA & Co.

Who will continue the business at the

OLD STAND,

No. 47 Front street.

To those of my friends who have patronized me during the last fifteen years, while connected with the firm of ISHAM & FISHER, ISHAM, FISHER & Co. and JOHN G. ISHAM, I return my thanks, and solicit a continuance of the patronage to my successors, Messrs. RENO, MARATTA & CO., cheerfully recommending them as being every way worthy of it.

My office will remain for the present with Messrs. RENO, MARATTA & Co., where I hope to have the pleasure of seeing my customers and friends. JNO. G. ISHAM.

Cincinnati, October 19, 1863.

HAVING purchased the stock of Jno. G. Isham, and succeeded in the firms of Isham & Fisher, Isham, Fisher & Co. and John G. Isham, in the SHIP CHANDLERY AND BOAT STORE business, we hope to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them.

JOHN C. RENO,
FRANK MARATTA,
FRANK X. RENO,
No. 47 Public Landing.

Cincinnati, October 19, 1863. oc21:tf

ALBUMS,

ALBUMS,

ALBUMS,

A large assortment at

PITTOCK'S,

Opposite the Post Office.

FLAGS,

FLAGS.

FLAGS,

All sizes and prices at the Manufactory.

J. W. PITTOCK,

Opposite the Post ONce.

CARTE DE VISITES,

CARTE DE VISITES,

CARTE DE VISITES,

Five Thousand just received at

PITTOCK'S,

oc15 Opposite the Post Office;

BARBER'S SOAP.—Only 25 cents per

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Subscribers in Manchester can be supplied with the DAILY COMMERCIAL by leaving their names with John P. Hughes, tobacconist, Beaver street.

South Pittsburgh, Birmingham, East Birmingham and Brownstown.

Citizens of the above places can have the *Daily* and *Evening Commercial* left at their residences by leaving their names at the undermentioned places:

South Pittsburgh—Nankter's store.
Birmingham—Mrs. Ramsey's News Depot, Carson street.
East Birmingham and Brownstown—At Leithead's News Depot, Carson street, East Birmingham. GEO. H. LEITHEAD, Carrier.

A fire occurred, Sabbath evening, at the soda works, near Tarentum. The drying house, we understand, was entirely consumed. The light was visible for many miles.

Police Intelligence.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—Charles B. Taylor made oath yesterday before the above Alderman, charging Michael Kelly, Jas. Hastings and Jas. Dougherty with assault and battery. The parties were held to bail in the sum of $300 each.

Prize Ball.—There will be a grand prize ball at Lafayette Hall on Friday evening next, for the benefit of a soldier who lost a leg in one of the recent battles. The object is praiseworthy, and as arrangements have been made on the most extensive scale, it is confidently expected that all who attend will enjoy themselves, as well as contribute to the amelioration of the condition of one who so richly deserves it.

The train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, which runs as far as the Soda Works, affords great facilities for persons living on the road to reach our city and return. It comes down very early in the morning and returns late in the evening. The speed is slow, but sure, and the conductor, Jacob Conner, is obliging, civil, and very attentive to the women and children. He is a general favorite on the road.

Child Burned to Death.—A little girl named Mary Regan, aged about six years, was burned to death at her parents' residence, on Chatham street, Sunday morning. It appears the parents had gone to church, leaving four small children at home. Mary went to the stove to get some warm water to wash the breakfast dishes, when her clothing took fire. She was so severely burned before the flames could be extinguished, that she died in about seven hours.

The Chronicle of yesterday contradicts the statement of Mr. Keshler that Mr. O'Neil had dictated the article which appeared in that paper of Saturday. Mr. Kesler has again called upon us, and re-assures us that his statement, which we published on Monday, is true in every particular. That Mr. O'Neil *did* write the article—that he counseled him by all means to bring a suit against the *Commercial* for libel, and on no consideration to compromise the matter. And from our knowledge of both parties we have no difficulty in determining which to believe.

Man Shot.—On Saturday last, a young man named Town, living at Townville, Crawford county, accidentally shot himself in such a manner as to cause instant death. He was alone in the barn at the time working, when, it is supposed, he attempted to shoot a squirrel which was near. The gun missed fire; and it is believed that while blowing in the barrel, it was discharged, the load passing through his head. It was at first supposed that he had committed suicide, but from the manner in which the gun was grasped it is believed that his death was accidental, and happened as stated.

Formally Opened.—The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was formally opened on Monday last, to Emporium, the county seat of Cameron county. The rails will be laid, during the ensuing month, as far as St. Mary's, twenty-two miles beyond Emporium. From the west, the rails will probably be laid to Buena Vista, which is twenty-three miles from St. Mary's. Thus will be completed from Erie to Buena Vista, eighty-five miles, and from Sunbury to St. Mary's, one hundred and sixty miles; leaving a gap of twenty-three miles unfinished between Erie and Philadelphia. These twenty-three miles are nearly all graded, and at no very distant day will be ready for the rails.

Teachers' Institute.—The Allegheny Teacher's Institute held its regular meeting on Saturday, in the Fourth Ward School. President Squires in the chair. Prof. W. C. Falconer delivered a lecture on the "True Gentleman and True Scholar," which was listened to with marked attention. He also delivered an address on the "Culture of the vocal organs." At the afternoon session, essays were read in the following order: Miss Sarah Hamilton, of Fourth Ward Schools, subject: "Indian Summer;" Miss Letitia Reed, of the First Ward Schools, subject: "Thoughts on the all mighty Teachers' Institute." The Institute then devoted the allotted time to the transaction of miscellaneous business. Principal Chamberlin then conducted the recitation in the Constitution of the United States. The classes were taught during the day by Principals Squires, Goff, Morton and Chamberlin. After the Executive Committee had announced the lessons and appointments for the next day, the Institute adjourned.

Presbyterian Intelligence.—The Pittsburgh Synod of the Presbyterian Church met in Johnstown on Tuesday last. Over a hundred ministers and elders were present. Dr. W. D. Howard, of the Second church, Pittsburgh, last Moderator, preached the opening sermon, from the text, "For in the last days perilous times shall come." After which the Synod was organized by the election of Rev. Richard Lee, of Lawrenceville, Allegheny county, Moderator, and Rev. A. O. Miller temporary Clerk. Wednesday was chiefly devoted to the ordinary business of Synod, embracing interesting statements in relation to the completion of the endowment of the Fourth Professorship in the Western Theological Seminary. A paper was also adopted, unanimously, recommending the union of Jefferson and Washington Colleges. The evening was spent in devotional exercises, including a narrative of the state of religion within the bounds of the Synod, read by Dr. Jacobus. Also, interesting remarks by Rev. J. C. Lowrie, D. D., of New York, in relation to the Boards of the Church.

The Great Collins Park Races.—The great race of the season at Collins Park came off yesterday, between Oakland, Soft Soap and Shamrock. The track was a fine one, and the attendance all that could be desired. The start was an even one, but Oakland took the first heat in 2:27, Soft Soap making a very good second, and Shamrock behindfistanced. Oakland won the second heat, after a tough contest with Soft Soap, and the night was growing on. The match became exciting, but Oakland pulled through, winning the race by two lengths on the fifth heat.

After the horse race, a pedestrian match for a purse of fifty dollars was gotten up, in which two individuals rejoicing in the synonyms of the "Welshman's Ref" and the "American Boy" contested. The "American Boy" won the race by eight feet, although odds were bet on his opponent. Afterwards, Mr. James Williams offered to match the "American Boy" against the "Welshman's Ref" for any amount that his friends might desire, but they wouldn't come to time.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—Ettie Henderson will make the second appearance of her re-engagement tonight, performing the characters of "The Little Sentinel" and "Gipsey Gower," in both of which she is said to excel. This is an extraordinarily great bill, and one that deserves to attract a crowded house.

THE POLYORAMA OF THE WAR will be exhibited again to-night for the eleventh time, and we have no doubt that Masonic Hall will be as largely crowded as on any previous exhibition of the painting.

SIGNOR GIAMBONI'S CONCERT will take place this evening, at Concert Hall, when a progamme rare in excellence will be presented. A number of the Signor's pupils and amateurs have volunteered to perform this evening, and an interesting and entertaining performance may be expected.

DAN RICE THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND.—The distinguished traveler and humorist, Dan Rice, will pitch his mammoth pavillion on the "Red Lion Lot," in this city, on Wednesday evening, and remain the balance of the week. The reputation of this institution is thoroughly established as the best traveling exhibition in the world. Dan appears at every performance, and introduces the wonder of the age, his blind talking horse Excelsior, jr., which is admitted, by all, to be the most remarkable exhibition of animal instinct ever seen. Dan is an acknowledged clever fellow, as an instance of which, we may mention that a few days since, when the great show visited Harrisburg, Dan presented free tickets to all the convalescent soldiers in the Cotton Factory Hospital in that city, and we are authorized to state that Dan will admit to his afternoon exhibitions, while here, all wounded and disabled soldiers in and around Pittsburgh free of charge. Dan is a particular favorite in this city, having been a resident here in his boyhood, and made his first debut here with a learned pig, "some twenty years ago."

Legal Intelligence.

CRIMINAL COURT.—In the Criminal Court yesterday two individuals were convicted of selling liquor without license, one was convicted of petit larceny, and another of assault and battery. The cases were of a trifling nature, and of no interest to the public.

UNITED STATES COURT.—In the case of John R. Forrest, the embezzling postmaster at Perrines, Mercer county, the jury found a verdict of guilty, and he was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

Mrs. Martha Forrest was placed on trial for the embezzlement of letters from Perrine's Postoffice, Mercer county. It is alleged that on the day in which the embezzlement was alleged to have been committed, Mrs. Forrest had charge of the Postoffice, and that she opened certain letters, and handed the contents to her husband. She was acquitted of the charge, and left the Court room surrounded by a crowd of sympathizing friends.

John Mackey and John Loudon plead guilty to passing counterfeit postal currency on Xavier Walz, and were each sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs.

SUPREME COURT.—Monday, Oct. 26.—Present, Chief Justice Lowrie and Judges Woodward, Thompson and Strong.

Opinions were delivered in the following cases:

Alexander vs. Bush. Centre. Judgment reversed and new trial awarded. Lowrie, Ch. J.
Snyder vs. Morgan. Allegheny. Judgment affirmed. Per Curiam.
Dilbridge vs. Craig. Allegheny. Judgment affirmed. Per Curiam.
Oakland Railway Co. vs. Pittsburgh. Judgment affirmed. Per Curiam.
Ross & McCombs vs. Lynch and Rushton, Allegheny. Judgment traversed, and new trial awarded. Woodward, J.; Strong, J., dissenting.
Heard vs. School Directors. Crawford. Judgment affirmed. Woodward, J. Magee vs. the Commonwealth, for use of Pittsburgh. McMasters vs. Same. Argued together by McGee for plaintiff in error, and by White contra.
Painter vs. Pittsburgh. Argued by Hamilton and Acheson for plaintiff in error, and by Penney, contra.

Meeting of Councils.

The regular monthly meeting of City Councils was held last evening. In the Select Council, Mr. M'Carthy was called to the chair, in the absence of Mr. M'Auley, President.

On motion of Mr. M'Carthy, a resolution providing for the grading, paving and setting with curb-stones, O'Hara street from Etna street to Duquesne Way, was read three times and passed.

A motion prevailed to have gas lamps erected on the corners of Bluff and Miltenberger and Van Braam and Miltenberger streets.

Mr. Quinn, of the Third Ward, offered a resolution instructing that the names of the streets be painted on the corner of each street or corner buildings, either on suitable boards or on the buildings on the corner of each square, and charge the same to contingent fund. Read and referred to Street committee, with power to act.

The ordinance in relation to "Fire Alarms," passed in Common Council July 14th, was taken up and passed.

A supplementary ordinance relative to the grading and paving of Morton street from the Allegheny Valley Railroad to the Pensylvania Railroad, was read three times and passed.

A quantity of Common Council business, from last month, was next taken up, and disposed of.

A petition from George W. Cass, relative to the abutments of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, was next presented. It appears that this company proceeded to erect certain piers on Duquesne Way, without consulting or reciving the consent of the city authorities. On motion of Mr. Reed, of the Sixth Ward, the petition was laid on the table.

Mr. Morrow offered an ordinance increasing the pay of the chief of police to $600 per annum, and that of the day police to $45 per month. On motion of David Reed, of the Sixth Ward, the ordinance was postponed.

The Street Committee reported a resolution instructing that an ordinance be prepared relative to the grading of the extension of Pennsylvania Avenue, as proposed in the report of the Street Committee; also, the streets connecting with the same. Read and referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Thompson offered a resolution relative to the building of the tunnel of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, setting forth that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were carrying on the work, and had not entered into bonds to liquidate claimants for damages. The resolution was appropriately referred, and Council adjourned.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.—Proceedings opened with prayer by Mr. McVay.

Mr. Colville presented a petition from James Kerr, praying that the sewer on Fulton street to Pasture Alley be put in repair. Referred to the street Committee with power to act.

Mr. Moore offered a resolution that a light be placed in Virgin Alley on or near Baxter Alley, which was referred to the Gas Committee.

Mr. Montgomery also offered an ordinance to the effect that hereafter the places of holding elections in the Third Ward be—for the 1st Precinct, on the northeast corner room of the Public School House; and for the 2d Precinct on the southeast corner. Objected to on third reading, and laid over under the rules.

A petition was read from numerous citizens, praying that as Congress street, between Franklin and Pennsylvania Avenue, is being graded and paved, that the water and gas pipes be laid down before the paving is done. Referred to the Gas and Water committees.

Mr. Killen stated to the Council that John Robinson had been paying taxes for sixteen years on a lot that he purchased of a Mr. Blythe, which is laid out as an alley and held by the city as such, and asked Councils to refund the taxes so paid. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. McTighe offered an ordinance fixing the salary of the City Assessor at $600, dating for the year 1863. Read three times and passed.

Mr. McVay offered a resolution that the committee on the Allegheny Wharf take steps to prevent the P., Ft. W. & C. RR. from making any further additions to the railroad bridge without consent of the city. Read three times and passed.

Mr. O'Neill presented a petition from a number of citizens, praying that a sewer be built from the present terminus of the St. Clair street sewer, on Liberty, along Market to the Diamond, and also along Fifth street to the mouth of Market alley. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Duffy offered a resolution that the Street Commissioner be instructed to have the stone and iron railings forming the canal bridge, on Penn street, removed, forthwith, to a place of safety, and that the Street Commissioner be also authorized to dispose of the same to the best possible advantage. Referred to the Street Committee, with power to act.

A communication from the City Solicitor, notifying Councils that the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company had not accepted the right of way granted it by the Councils, was then read and accepted.

A communication from the City Solicitor to the Select Council, setting forth that the Steubenville Railroad had not perfected their bonds, and also that he had addressed a note to the Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad in regard to obstructions on Liberty street, having been accepted in S. C., was read and filed, and concurred in so far as the acceptance was concerned, and a committee of five, three from the C. C. and two from S. C., appointed to confer in regard to passing a resolution compelling them to keep the sidewalks free. In C. C., Messrs. Cameron, Roberts and Steele were appointed, and in S. C. Messrs. Moore and Phillips.

Mr. Roberts, rising to a question of privalege, remarked that he had been informed that at the last meeting of Council the Police Committee, of which he is a member, was most grossly misrepresented, and that he intended to pay his compliments to the "beautiful old Pharisee," of the Sixth Ward, but as he was absent he would defer it. On motion Council adjourned.

Patriotic Demonstration at Freeport.

The Union-loving citizens of Freeport and vicinity celebrated their triumph in the late election by a grand banquet on Friday night. Over five hundred gentlemen and ladies sat down to supper, and nothing could exceed the interest or enthusiasm which prevailed. After the cloth was removed, the following officers were chosen: President, A. W. Lane, Esq.; Vice Presidents, Hugh Reed, James Cuddy, and B. F. King; Secretaries, D. C. Salsbury and J. B. Fullerton. The chairman stated the object for which the meeting had been called, and proceeded to deliver a very patriotic address, which was received with immense applause. The following letter from Capt. C. B. Gillespie, of the 78th Pennsylvania Volunteers, was read:

FREEPORT, October 22.

To Messrs. W. D. Lowther, J. R. Magill, W. Rowen, W. Morehead and J. W. McKee, Committee, Gentlemen: Your kind invitation just received, finds me in the hurry of preparation for departure to rejoin my old companions in arms, in Chattanooga. Nothing would rejoice me more than to meet my kind and patriotic friends at home on the evening of the 23d inst., but I have now passed the limits of my time, and must give up rejoicings and merriment for the time to take part in the great struggle for national existence. I rejoice with you in the great victory just achieved in Pennsylvania. Believe me, our soldiers in the field were anxious and uneasy. The defeat of Curtin would have been worse than a battle lost. His success is *our* success, and will prove as disastrous to the rebels in arms as it has proved overwhelming to the traitors at home. Our soldiers will be encouraged, our cause strengthened at home and abroad, the rebels disheartened, for their only hope has been in the disaffection of a divided North. The recent elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania will strike terror to the heart of rebellion, for in this result, so glorious to the Union cause, the traitors and rebels can find nothing but despair and hopeless disaster. We, who are in the field, are willing to go on enduring and suffering for the good, great cause, and all we ask is the sympathy and encouragement of those at home. Thank God that encouragement has come at last. The defeat of Vallandigham and his sympathizers show us that we have friends at home to feel for us, and who, like us, are working for the same great end—the total and everlasting destruction of all rebels and household traitors. I thank you again for your kind invitation, and believe me to be now, as ever, one who loves country more than party, and who hates a rebel as he does the devil. Truly yours,

CHAS. B. GILLESPIE, Capt. 78th Penn. Vols.

M. A. Woodward, Esq., of this city, was present and made a very neat and appropriate address. He was loudly applauded. The ladies then favored the meeting with several patriotic airs, which were beautifully rendered, and elicited the loudest praise. Mr. Cuddy followed in a patriotic song, dedicated to the ladies of Freeport, which brought down the house. Other gentlemen also contributed to the interest of the occasion, and the greatest enthusiasm and best of good feeling existed. We subjoin a list of the toasts drank on this occasion, and regret that the pressure on our space does not permit us to give a report of the eloquent responses which they drew forth:

Pennsylvania—The Keystone of the Great Union Arch. Her sons brave and patriotic. Her soil generous and productive. Iron sufficient to unite all the fragments of this Union in a firm bond. Coal enough to warm the cold despotic heart of Canada into a Republican life, and oil sufficient to light up all the dark places of cruelty and oppression on the American Continent.

To the brave officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland—who, while resisting and rolling back the gathered and mustered hosts of their country's enemies in the field, have also lent to the Union men at home aid to crush out the more cowardly, subtle and treacherous foe, undermining their country's honor and safety in the people's hearts.

The Brave Soldiers of Pennsylvania—When unjust Judges assail *their* constitutional rights the *People* will always reverse such decisions.

The Clergy of Freeport—In their teaching true to the great American principle of "Theology," that resistance to tyranny is obedience to God.

To the Captain and Men of the Old Guard of Freeport—The flag they bore so proudly in their youth will never be trailed in the dust by traitors while cool heads and steady hands can hold it aloft.

The Ladies of Freeport—The majority on Tuesday, 13th inst., for the Soldier's Friend and the Union, sufficiently attest their patriotic influence, and literally fulfils an important passage in Scripture.

The Citizen Soldiers of Pennsylvania—May they drive all the enemies of our country in the front Southward, and leave the enemies in the rear to pursue the road of their own choice, (and in fact the only road left them,) viz: Backward, Woodward and Hellward.

The German Farmers of Butler County—"Unterstutzen flisz und Sparsmikeit." They fight mit Seigle but not with Jac Zeigler.

One Union, one Flag, one Country—May the first remain forever, the second wave to every breeze, and the third continue to be the hope of all nations.

Pennsylvania—peace and prosperity—Woodward has retired to cheer the heart of Lowrie. Over their defeat we draw a Curtin.

To our Gallant Dead—May their memories live eternally, while they sleep like warriors taking their rest, with their soldier's clothes around them.

Pennsylvania—Under her mountains there is iron, above there should be men.

Restored.—An order from the War Department was received yesterday by Col. Blakely, of the 14th Pennsylvania cavalry, reinstating Lieut. James L. Kelly to his command, his restoration to take effect from the time of his dismissal. Col. Blakely desires us to state that

The National Freedman's Relief Association.

The Rev. William Bradley, Agent of the National Freedman's Relief Association, delivered a lecture in the Beaver street M. E. church, Allegheny city, Sunday evening, to a large congregation, in behalf of said Association. This Association was formed in New York in February, 1862, at a public meeting held in the Cooper Institute at the suggestion of officers of the Government, civil and milliary, who had been eye-witnesses to the necessities of the freedmen, with Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Wm. C. Bryant, Esq., Hon. C. C. Leigh, Charles Gould, Esq., Francis George Shaw, Esq., Wm. Allen Butler, Esq., Geo. C. Ward, Esq., Rev. Mansfield French, Joseph B. Collins, Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Judge John W. Edmonds, and Wm. C. Russell, Esq., as members.

Its objects are purely charitable, and relate solely to doing what it can for colored persons freed by the war. It is neither partisan nor sectarian, and invites the co-operation of all persons interested in the people whose physical and moral good it contemplates.

Several hundred thousands—the number still increasing—have already been freed by the war, all of whom are ignorant, and need instructing, and many of whom—particularly the old and infirm, and women and children—are in great destitution of all the necessaries of life. The Association has already accomplished great good by teachers, superintendents of labor, clothing and provisions it has sent South. Every day adds to the evidence of the wisdom and philanthropy of its formation. Its operation ought to be largely increased, both as to the localities it occupies, and the amount done in those already occupied. The colored people are found to be industrious, tractable and grateful, as well as needy.

The first year of the society's operations, through its instrumentality, thousands of acres of land, in the neighborhood of Beaufort, Port Royal, and other places in South Carolina, have been put under cultivation, which have been subsequently taken possession of by the Government, and about half a million dollars realized over and above all expenses. The families settled thereon are now self-supporting, and many of them have earned enough to purchase themselves homes.

This association is engaged in a good work, and takes its place at the side of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

The object of Mr. Bradley's visit to this section of the country is to awaken a lively interest in behalf of the Association. He has already addressed several congregations in the two cities, with good results. Ministers and Christian churches should welcome Mr. Bradley and give him co-operation. Any communication sent to him at the Sanitary Commission Rooms, Fourth street, will receive his immediate attention.

Valuable Real Estate at Auction.—We desire to call the attention of our readers to the sale of valuable city property, to take place Tuesday evening, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, of Davis & McIlwaine. It is very eligible and valuable Pittsburgh property. Persons desiring to invest can learn particulars by calling on Isaac M. Pennock, Esq., 29 Wood street.

Boston Cracker Bakery.—S. S. Marvin, No. 61 Fourth street, has opened a new manufacture of oyster crackers and cracker meal, for the use of hotels and restaurants. We take pleasure in recommending the establishment of Mr. Marvin to the readers of the *Commercial*.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. F. CHATTONY, General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

Vocal Music.—H. D. Brecht, teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The New York money market yesterday was active at 6@7 per cent., nearly all transactions at the latter rate, Sterling firmer, but very quiet and unsettled. First class bills nominal, at close 162½@163. Gold high but very irregular and unsettled, closing at 140. Government stocks a shade firmer.

New York Stock Market.

U S 6's 81, cp.	105½@110	Harlem	80
U S 7-30s	107@108	Reading	124
C & T	117	Mich. Cent.	126
G & C	113	P. Ft. W & C.	87
Cleve & Pitts	113	Ill Central scrip	126
Mich & Gtd	151	M & P D C	70
Mich South	88	N Y Central	138½
Erie	110	1 year Certificates	102
Hudson	132½		

OUR Cincinnati neighbors are trying to postpone the evil day of another coal famine, and we sincerely hope they will not be overtaken this season with such a calamity. The *Commercial*, of Saturday, says there is now a sufficient rise for the shipment of coal from Pomeroy and other intermediate points, and, if we are not misinformed, coal-barges are already on their way to the city, loaded to their fullest capacity. By the first or middle of next week, the danger of a coal famine will have passed! And yesterday we were advised by telegraph that it was selling there at the fabulous price of 90 cents a bushel!

The fulminations against the National Banking law, which have recently appeared in the copperhead journals, however much they may have gratified the steadfast and uncompromising opponents of the great revolution in the banking system of the country, which has been inaugurated under its provisions, are not generally endorsed in our large cities, where the necessity for a remodeling of the banking system is less appreciated than anywhere else; while in the West public opinion has already uttered a strong protest against all such denunciations of a law of Congress which is calculated to confer such inestimable blessings upon the people at large.

The fact is palpable and incontrovertible, that Secretary Chase's Banking system, is in full accord with public opinion and fully indorsed by the people every where; and in the West this is particularly the case, even the bitterest enemies of the administration expressing a decided preference for the "greenbacks" over the paper promises of even the most favored local institutions. The fact that the new Banking Law provides for a uniform currency, at once commended it to popular favor; and as the people have learned by experience the benefits to be derived from such a currency, they are not inclined to relinquish it for the sake of gratifying any local prejudice against it, however powerful.

The supply demanded by the fact that upwards of *one hundred* banks have already organized under the provisions of the new law; and that applications continue to be received at Washington, from nearly all sections of the country, at present under Federal control. An intelligent commercial paper, published in Cincinnati, in speaking of the periodical denunciations of the National Banking system says that its opponents ought to "come West and see how the masses turn up their noses when the notes of even these great metropolitan banks are offered to them, and the eagerness and willingness with which they take the "greenbacks;" and adds that "the fact is plain and cannot be misunderstood, that the people are with Mr. Chase and his Banking system;" and that "it has made him famous with the people." The utter futility of longer "kicking against the pricks" is abundantly manifest, and the few uneasy mortals who have arrayed themselves in opposition to the deservedly popular National Banking law enacted by the last Congress may console themselves with the reflection that the popular verdict cannot be reversed by their denunciatory effusions, however plausible their arguments. The success of the National Banks is distinctly foreshadowed.

The Treasury Department in reply to questions requesting information in regard to the course to be pursued in the exchange of 7-30 Treasury Notes for the six per cent. twenty-year bonds, commonly called 6s of 1881, says the notes should be sent to the department, indorsed "for redemption." The accrued interest on the notes will be settled and remitted, and the six per cent. bonds exchanged for the principal of the notes, will bear interest from the date of such exchange, which date will be stamped on the first coupon falling due thereafter.

The following is a pertinent reply of an Illinois farmer to the Chicago bankers:

"I am a farmer, and I notice our Chicago bankers have said to the grain dealers that they cannot have any more money if they don't "come down" on the price of corn. Now, gentlemen, we want to see *all* the farmers say to eastern currency dealers (brokers) that *we* can keep our *corn* and *produce*, and *they* can keep their *currency*; after this we want the government money, and those brokers cannot fix the price either. Let all those who have any corn keep it and get one dollar per bushel in greenbacks, and let those brokers go to work and get something honest. What say you, brother farmers?"

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24, 1863.

Eds. Commercial: There has been a fair amount of Petroleum coming forward, but a large portion of it was intended for coastwise shipment, and the trade since our last report has been dull, unsettled, and prices lower and nominal, in consequence of the unfavorable advices from abroad, and the daily violent fluctuations in Sterling Exchange and the premium on Gold. Small sales of Crude at 2@33 cents; Refined at 50@52 cents, and free at 60@63 cents—only in retail lots at our highest figures. 200 barrels Naptha sold at 27 cents, cash, usual gravity, and 200 barrels Benzole at 21@21½ cents. There is only one vessel up for a Foreign port. A barque and a schooner were chartered with the article to Boston at 70 cents a barrel.

The following are the receipts of Crude and Refined Petroleum at this port during the past week.

Crude, barrels	4,000
Refined, barrels	3,740
Exp'd from Phila. since Jan. 1st	4,651,147 gall.
" " same time last year	1,937,856 "
Increase this year	2,713,311 "
Exp'd from United States, Jan. 1st	22,359,188 "
" " same time last year	7,250,316 "
Increase this year	15,108,872 "

Yours, very respectfully,
COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
No. 22 North Front Street.

Cincinnati Market.—Oct. 26.

Whisky—The market appeaded dull, and prices declined two cents per gallion, with sales of 1,300 bbls at 53@53½c, the latter from wagon.

LOUISVILLE METAL MARKET.—*Iron*—We quote Pig Iron at $48 for Hot Blast, and $45 for Cold

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Tuesday, October 27.

Business was very dull on Monday, in fact the sales were not worth reporting, and dealers seemed perfectly indifferent about purchasing. The weather was quite pleasant for out-door transactions. Our rivers came to a stand on Sunday evening. During yesterday the Allegheny swelled some two inches. We have reports from Olean, that there were ten inches snow up there. Business on the wharf was active, the shipments being confined principally to Pittsburgh manufactures. The steamers that departed were: Capt. John Brickell, Leni Leoti, and J. T. Stockdale; should the river continue to rise there will be plenty to follow. The following are the sales that came under our notice:

FLOUR—The market yesterday was remarkably quiet, the demand being entirely of a local character. Some of our dealers say they can do better in the east, and are shipping to that market. The amount in this market is quite light, and receipts will soon have to come forward or the supply will be short. The rates from store, with small sales, were:

Extra—$5 50@$5 75.
Extra Family—$6 50@$6 75.
Fancy—$7 00. The demand was altogether for the better grades.

HAY—The market was very firm with a good demand, and all parcels offered found ready purchasers at full rates. Sales 16 loads at scales at $23 00@$30 00; baled $29 00@$30 00.

STRAW—Prices rule high. Sales of oats straw at $23 00 ₱ ton.

APPLES.—The demand continues to increase with a fair amount of transactions, at $2 50@$3 25 ₱ barrel.

GRAIN—The market was firm, and has continued so for some time past. Prices for most descriptions have steadily increased. The receipts have been limited. The current rates were as follows:

Wheat—Sales from wagon and on truck; Red, $1 19@1 20; White, $1 25@1 28.
Barley—In good demand, with sales of Fall at $1 50, and Spring at $1 30.
Oats—The market was steady, with sales of 350 bus at 75c.
Corn—Scarce; sales of 800 bus at $1 05.
Rye—None in market.

BUTTER—The market remains firm, with a good demand. Sales fresh Roll from store, at 22@24c, and Keg at 17@18c.

WHISKY—The market was steady, with a fair demand. We note sales of 30 bbls at 58@59c; some dealers demand 60c.

CHEESE—The market contains a fair supply. We note sales of 150 bxs W R at 11½@12½c, as per quality.

GROCERIES—The market was excited, caused by the state of the markets in the East. Prices are still looking up.

Coffee is now held firmly at 35@34½c.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The market was very dull. The fact is, buyers will not take hold at the present rates demanded by holders, and, as a consequence, there is nothing doing. The Eastern news favors buyers altogether; besides, the market there was dull, at very low rates. The European news has also thrown a damper on the market. Prices must give way.

The exports were, to New York—*Refined*, 750 bbls; *Benzole*, 70 bbls. To Philadelphia—*Crude*, 163 bbls. To Baltimore—*Crude*, 48 bbls.

Imports very light, viz.: Per A. V. R. R—*Refined*, 126 bbls; *Crude*, 282. Per Allegheny river, 120 bbls.

In the absence of sales we omit quotations, as correct ones cannot be ascertained.

Pittsburgh Metal Market.

Prices have further advanced. This step has caused a further advance in Iron and Nails. The current rates are as follows:

Anthracite Mill Iron, Red Short	$35 00@36 00
No. 1, Red Short, Foundry	40 00
Neutral and Cold Short Anthracite,	
No. 1	42 00@44 00
do do No. 2	41 00@42 00
do do No. 3	40 00@42 00

The Daily Commercial.

A YOUNG LADY'S SENTIMENTS.—If it was not good for Adam to live single when there was not a woman on earth, how criminally guilty are old bachelors, with the world full of pretty girls.

QUERIES.—We wonder if anybody ever picked up a tear that was dropped.

What is everybody doing at the same time? Growing older.

Can this be called a free country where you frequently hear of people's memories being taxed?

VERY KNOWING.—An elegantly-dressed young lady recently entered a railway carriage, where there were three or four gents, one of whom was lighting a segar. One of the gents asked if smoking would incommode her. She replied: "I don't know, sir; no gentleman has ever smoked in my presence."

FIGURATIVE EXPRESSIONS.—How many common figurative expressions in our language are borrowed from the art of carpentry, may be seen in the following sentence:

"The lawyer who filed a bill, shaved a note, cut an acquaintance, split a hair, made an entry, got up a case, framed an indictment, empaneled a jury, put them in a box, nailed a witness, hammered a judge, and bored a whole Court, all in one day, has since laid down law and turned carpenter."

THE FAILURE OF THE DRAFT.—The Chicago *Tribune* has the following to account for the comparative failure of the draft, and it might have made a worse hit: "Why has the draft produced so few soldiers? We can answer the question. The War Department appointed Professor Leiber to frame a list of causes for exemption for the government of examining boards. The learned professor exercised his profound research to discover diseases, ailments, and ills that flesh is heir to, that would form pretexts for granting certificates of exemption. He succeeded in producing a catalogue of enormous length, and susceptible of endless abuse. He opened a hole as wide as a barn door, through which two hundred thousand drafted men marched out in double file. He established a standard of physical perfection so high that only here and there a man was found equal to it."

THE SERVICE OF THE MOISTURE IN THE AIR.—One of the most curious and interesting of the recent discoveries of science is, that it is to the presence of a very small proportion of watery vapor in our atmosphere—less than one-half of one per cent.—that much of the beneficent effect of the heat is due. The rays of heat sent forth from the earth after it has been warmed by the sun would soon be lost in space, but for the wonderful absorbent properties of these molecules of aqueous vapor, which act with many thousand times the power of the atoms of oxygen and nitrogen of which the air is composed. By this means the heat, instead of being transmitted into infinitude as fast as produced, is stopped or dammed up, and held back on its rapid course, to furnish the necessary conditions of life and growth. Let this moisture be taken from the air but for a single summer night, and the sun would rise next morning upon a "world held fast in the iron grip of frost." But the power of absorption and of radiation in the same body are always equal, so that at length it is poured forth into space; else our atmosphere would become a vast reservoir of fire, and all organic life be burned up.

Southern News.

JEFF. DAVIS' SPEECH AT SELMA, ALABAMA—HE DESPAIRS OF EUROPEAN RECOGNITION.—A telegram to the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 20th gives an account of JEFF. DAVIS' reception at Selma, Alabama. DAVIS congratulated the people on meeting them under such favorable circumstances, and spoke in glowing terms of the gallantry of Alabamians on every battle-field. He said if the non-conscripts of Alabama would gather their guns and go to the rescue, by guarding Courtland and other points, thereby relieving regular soldiers who are now from necessity discharging that sort of duty, such blows would be dealt the enemy as he would find it difficult to recover from. In this way most effective aid could be given to the galiant men and officers who are carrying out the plans of the noble LONGSTREET, under the supervision of the heroic BRAGG. In this way, the President was confident ROSECRANS could be crushed to dirt. It was only by the force of arms that the Yankees can be brought to reason and their plans for our subjugation defeated. Self-reliance and energy was now our duty. We should not look to Europe for aid, *for such is not to be expected now*. Our only alternative was to sustain ourselves with renewed energy and determination, and a little more sacrifice on the part of the people, and the President firmly believed that next spring would see the invader driven from our borders. Then farmers who are now refugees could return to their families and pursue their business undisturbed, as heretofore. In fact, he believed that the defeat of ROSECRANS would practically end the war.

The President's Call.

The late elections have settled the question that the people of the North are not tired of the war, and have no thought of giving it up until its end, the preservation of the country, is fully accomplished. This men of all parties accept as the verdict of the elections. And the President, on the faith of this, calls for three hundred thousand volunteers, and the pinching question is how are they to be got? If the times were hard, many would volunteer who now find the mercantile prosperity of the country offers them more remuneration with less risk. It comes harder to the North to endure the privations of a soldier's life, because even the humblest classes are used to greater luxuries at home than in any other portion of the globe. This may, perhaps, give us the hint that it is in the newer, hardier settlements, where men have been used to dangers and privations, that we shall find it the easiest to recruit. The soldiers thus raised will, moreover, be found more than half educated for their new profession. They will better endure the vicissitudes of climate and the privations incident to campaigning. By increasing the rewards and honors of the soldier's life, and consulting the convenience and feelings of various classes, much may yet be done. Men go from all our cities every day to the far West, that they may raise themselves in life, and if the hopes of ultimately rising by good conduct to become officers in the regiments were kept before minds of the soldiers, many would volunteer.

The great trouble as to obtaining soldiers is more than anything else a trouble about who shall be officers. There are men who can raise men, but then there are also so many half-filled companies that new officers do not seem to be needed. It should, however, be added that a proper system of weeding out inefficient officers, especially when their companies have dwindled down, and of thus consolidating companies, might be of advantage every way. Or in doubtful cases, such officers might be allowed a certain time in which to recruit their numbers.

The appeal must be made to duty as well as interest. Thus far the leaders of political parties, except those who went themselves, have been afraid to urge their adherents to go to the field, lest they should lose their votes. But the time has come when all this must be thrown aside. The politicians, the people, the press, the pulpit, the Legislature must consider the best means of promoting the work.—*Phila. Ledger.*

STRENGTH OF REBEL ARMIES—REBELS AT RICHMOND DISPIRITED.—A very intelligent young man, who has been through all the war, and who only succeeded in making his escape last Monday, has arrived here and communicated to the military authorities some important intelligence touching the rebel armies.

In regard to the strength of their armies, he says that there is much misapprehension at the North. He claims to have good authority for stating, that the claims of Lee's army, previous to the sending of the two corps to reinforce Bragg, did not exceed 60,000 efficient troops; that Bragg, with these reinforcements, had not over 40,000 men, and that he only managed to defeat Rosecrans by a surprise and attacking his isolated columns.

He further states that the story of reinforcements having been sent to Gen. Lee from Charleston and elsewhere is totally incorrect. That there have been no troops sent to Lee, except in the way of deserters and conscripts; that none have returned from Bragg's army, and, to such straits have the rebel authorities been reduced, that they are even forcing into the ranks those persons who have provided substitutes.

There was a general feeling of despondency in Richmond, and the fact was freely admitted that their armies were none of them sufficiently strong to assume offensive operations with any prospect of success; and that the want of men prevented Bragg from following up his success, and prevents him now from attacking the Federal army at Chattanooga.—*Baltimore American.*

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se10:1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

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A FULL SETT ON VULCANITE with plain Teeth, for
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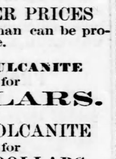

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Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
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J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS.
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.
JUST OPENING, OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK. Having completed our improvements, we would call the attention of our customers and the public, to our stock at the Old Stand, No. 96 MARKET STREET, between Fifth street and the Diamond.
oc8 H. J. LYNCH.

GLEASON'S KEROSENE CRATER will warm food for the baby, heat water, or steep herbs, &c.. for the sick; make water hot for shaving, or toddy; cook a few oysters; boil or fry eggs; make tea and coffee, toast bread, &c., in less time and expense than by any other means known. Used on any lamp without obscuring the light. Price 25 cents; by mail, postage paid 50 cents.
Also, a Patent LIGHTER, for lighting lamps without removing the chimney. Price 5 cents.
For sale wholesale and retail by
WELDON & KELLY,
Agents for the Manufacturers,
oc3 164 Wood street.

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE,
(Successor to T. J. Craig,)
MANUFACTURERS AND DEADERS IN
Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.
ALSO,
Tin and Iron Roofers and Job Workers.
TOILET WARE,
BRITANNIA WARE,
COOKING STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
FIRE IRONS, COAL VASES,
FANCY COAL RODS,
BIRD CAGES, &c.
And HOVEY'S PATENT HAME TUG.
oc17

DOUBLE XX ALE AND TREBLE XX ALE for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by JOSHUA RHODES,
oc12 Duquesne Way.

MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; for sale by
oc1 MILLER & RICKETSON

NE. RUM.—50 barrels on hand and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON.

SCOTCH ALE—Pale and strong; London Porter—20 casks on hand and for sale by oc1 MILLER & RICKETSON.

MEDICAL.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

HEAR THE WITNESSES.

WORTHLESS and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the press by fabricated letters that the proprietors of

HOSTETTER'S BITTTERS

Rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE, should be confounded by the unthinking with the FULSOME RIGMAROLE put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empirics and charlatans, whose double object is to SELL both their trash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple of traffic in the antipodes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak for it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immediate interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROTECTED and RELIEVED, and therefore it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.

The immense increase in the sale of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, both at home and abroad, during the past year proves that the world, while it obeys the Scriptural injunction to "try all things," only "HOLDS FAST to that which is GOOD." Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up, but their character is soon discovered, and they are "thing like worthless weeds away." On the other hand, a great antidote that performs all it promises, and even more than its proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."

Every dose administered of a useless or deleterious nostrum helps to disabuse the public mind of the impressions it may have received from the flourish of trumpets with which the deception's article was announced; while, on the contrary, every bottle sold of a purely valuable medicine secures the permanent custom of the purchaser, and makes him an ADVERTISER OF ITS MERITS among his friends. It is thus that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have obtained their unparalled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the GREAT STOMACHIC widely known, but it is the uniformly successful results of PERSONAL EXPERIMENT that have rendered it a HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE through out the length and breadth of the land, and the main reliance of the TRAVELER, the VOYAGER, the MINER and the PIONEER.

During the Summer months, a pure, wholesome tonic, in which are also incorporated the properties of an anti-bilious and mild aperient agent, is especially needed. Such a preparation is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the surest preventative and cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, and nervous debility, ever placed within the reach of the community.

Against the depressing and sickening tendency of fever and miasma, it is a potent safeguard, and upon persons of feeble constitution and uncertain health, its renovating effects are most extraordinary.

READ REV W. B. LEE'S LETTER,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 28, 1863.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*:—I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks and feel it due to you and the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a puff for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being parent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and the ultimate healing of the most pernicious infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the Spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucous membrane, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, had no appetite and was much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your bitters a week my vigor returned, the sallow complexion was all gone, I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of mental application, which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your bitters I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself.

Yours respectfully,
W. B. LEE,
Pastor of Green avenue Presbyterian Church.

READ E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH'S LETTER.
PROSPECT COTTAGE,
GEORGETOWN, D. C., April 2, 1863.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*: It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia, and nervous headaches recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica, I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a standard family cordial with us; and even as a stimulant we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases from fever down to toothache. If what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good.

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

READ JOHN W. BRONOUGH'S LETTER.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, Dec. 30, 1862.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.:
Gentlemen: About four years since, my attention was called to your celebrated Stomach Bitters, I being at the time a perfect martyr to dyspepsia in all of its terrific forms; indeed, I had not known for six years an uninterrupted night's sleep. I commenced the use of your Bitters, taking them according to your directions, except that the dose was reduced to one-half, and found myself much, very much benefitted by the first bottle; the second relieved me entirely; but I have ever since taken a dose in the morning, immediately on rising, finding it act as a tonic and appetizer of the most agreeable character. There is a peculiarity in the effect of your Bitters on me, which it may be well to state. If from any cause, I shall be suffering never so acutely with the headache, a dose of your Bitters relieves me in fifteen minutes. In conclusion, I say with all sincerity and truth, I would not be returned to the state of health in which your Bitters found me, and from which they have unquestionably relieved me, for all the money in the world.

I am, with great respect, your obd't servant,
JOHN W. BRONOUGH, Chief Clerk.

READ SAMUEL BYER'S LETTER.
NEW CONVALESCENT CAMP,
Near Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1863.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Dear Sirs:* Will you do me the favor to forward, by express, one-half dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of the same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and if I had a quantity, it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a diseased stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should he be ever so robust and healthy; for it is not only a Restorative, but a Preventative, for almost all diseases a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with chronic indigestion, and no medicine has ever afforded me the relief yours has; and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters ordered. Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL BYERS, Hospt.

RENSSELAERVILLE, July 7, 1864.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*:—Please send me some of your Bitters at your earliest convenience, as I have at present an extensive sale for them. I have no medicine of which I sell as much as your Bitters. I have kept them for two years last past. They have now begun to sell. They have performed some remarkable cures in Dyspepsia which have been of long standing, and from which they have acquired a reputation won by no other medicine in our market. I can send you certificates surpassing anything you ever published, if of any value to you, being anxious such a medicine should be introduced in every place. If persons were as well acquainted with it as I am, they would not be without it. Respectfully yours,
W. P. SWEET, Druggist,
Rensselaerville, Albany Co., N. Y.

HOSTETTERS CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, sold by all respectable Druggists in all parts of the world,
HOSTETTER & SMITH,
oc6 Pittsburgh, Penn.

WILLIAM N. OGDEN & CO.,
No. 64 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR
TRITTIN'S IMPROVED PORTABLE NO CHIMNEY BURNERS.

Patented Eighth Month August 19th, 1862, and March 31st, 1863.

THIS Lamp is offered the public in great confidence that it is the best one of kind now in the market.

It has been selected by the largest manufacturers of New York and New England, for manufacture, in preference to all others shown them, for its superiority of light,—facility of carrying about, and especially for its *non-conducting principle*, which renders it perfectly safe against the effects of heating.

It is simple in construction and is afforded at very low prices. For a Kitchen and Chamber Lamp, for Workshops' and Vessels' use, it is economical and invaluable, and is rapidly superseding other lamps. The cheapness and almost universal use of Coal Oil, commends this lamp to all *housekeepers*.

Particular attention is called to its admirable adaptation to LANTERNS. A simple trial will show its great superiority in this respect over all oth. Burners.

Lamp dealers throughout the country will be able to supply the public with this useful Burner. oc3

THOS. S. CLARKE....WM. THAW...CHAS. J. CLARKE
CLARKE & CO.
Office, foot of Liberty st.
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
PENNSYLVANIA RR. CO.,
FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS
TO AND FROM
All Points West of Pittsburgh.

RAILROADS.

1863 SUMMER 1863
ARRANGEMENT.
ON AND AFTER MONDA